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ADVERTISING RATES. The following rates will be charged for all adver-tisements inserted in the "Daily Progress" after

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by letter, unless a remittance in money accompany

JOB PRINTING. Of every description, neatly and promptly exe-uted at this office.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1863. Mr. Ten Eyck (Rep., N. J.) presented a pe tition in favor of a uniform bankrupt law.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.,) from the Commit tee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend temporarily the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts for the Government, and moved that the bill be put upon its pas-

sage.

Mr. Pewell (Dem., Ky.) hoped the bill would not pass. There was some very curious history about the bill. It was passed at the extra Session, and then suspended because some of Rieter, a German, one of the prisoners released Session, and then suspended because some of the heads of the bureaus were opposed to it. He moved to refer it to the Judiciary Commit-

PAYMENT OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the House joint resolution for the payment of the soldiers of the Army and the seamen and marines of the Navy, with an amendment

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) Mass., said he had no objection to such reference, but thought it was high time our soldiers should be paid. Many of them had been waiting for months, and some had gone home into the poor house, and their families were paupers, because they had not been paid as promptly as they should have

Many men have deserted from solicitude for their families. He thought the Government ought to be furnished with the means to pay these men immediately.

Mr. Howard (Rep.) Mich., said nothing had

been more disparaging than the failure to pay the volunteers their money when due; and he hoped this stigma would soon be done away

The bill was referred to the Committee on

Finance. Discharge of State Pro On motion of Mr. Wright, (un.) Ind., the bill concerning the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate at length. He said he should not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. It was at times necessary to make arrests, and he was not willing to give the Re-publicans the credit of this bold, but necessary measure. It was a principiple of the old and true Democracy. Jackson and Jefferson both asserted the truth of this principle. He quoted from letters of Jefferson, also from the speeches of Douglas, in support of this assertion. He was sorry to see men discuss these questions in such a way as to embarrass the Govern ment, notwithstanding their own boasted loy The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Pow ell) and others loudly declared that they were loyal to the Constitution. It was only a few months ago that a few Democrats issued a call for a party organization, and from this had arisen many of the troubles which now perplex the country. In times like these every good and true man should ask how he could best serve his country, and not stop to inquire what some Abolitionists had done. The Sena-tor from Kentucky (Mr. Powell) had rejoiced over the result of the recent elections. But those elections had been brought about by means not calculated to produce much. It was by discouraging enlistments, especially of those who could stay at home and vote, by making charges against the Government, by opposing the confiscation acts, by opposing taxation for the expenses of the war, by impressing the North-west with the great importance of the Valley of the Mississian and all the bark by the steamer liberville. All was quiet

Kentucky (Mr. Powell), said he was opposed to coercion. He argued in favor of an iron ROUT of the REBELS IN ARKANSAS. will and nerve, and a determined policy on the part of the Executive to crush out the Rebel-lion by every possible means; and he would TERMS OF PAPER.

DAILY PROGRESS, one year. \$6.00

" " 6 months 300

" " 3 months 50

" " 1 month 50

Weekly Progress, one year 220

All subscriptions to be word? 1 00

All subscriptions to be word? All subscriptions to be paid in saleance. 1 00 and a million of niggers the other. [Applause in the galleries.] He wanted to strike at the heart of the disease, and then we should see daylight. There was nothing to despond about. He thanked God we had an army, a navy, and a country; and he thanked God for another thing—that we had a General in the field who was not fishing for the Presidency, who, with his Staff, was to be found in the thickest of the fight, and his name was Rose-crans. [Applause in the galleries.] He would never yield to any foreign intervention.— Americans must settle their own diffiulties;

and it was only in the event of a guerilla warfare that he feared foreign intervention. He would labor signally for the good of the country, and for no party.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow

Comfort of the Sick and Wounded.

The bill provides that the rations of the soldiers in hospitals be commuted at the rate of 80 cents per day, which shall be reckoned by the Commissary Department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same way as the hospital fund is under the present regulations.

PROM NEW OBLEANS.

No event of moment has transpired since the leparture of the steamer Spaulding.
Other vessels of Gen. Banks' Expedition had arrivel, and there were already in camp at Ba-ton Rouge, about 10 000 of the newly-arrived

Gen. Banks, it was understood, had proposed

by Gen. Banks on Christmas Day, killed his wife with a chisel.

The Delta tells the story thus: The murder of

the moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Rep., Ill.) said there had been great complaints of frauds, and this bill was passed. But on representation of heads of departments, it was suspended. If Congress the before, sewing and preaing little things to the solution of the sill better be repealed at once.

Mr. Grimes (Rep., Iows) contended that the bill could be returns. He did not think the bill could be returns the return the retur

rising.
The French had gained some successes in The following is taken from The Vicksburg Whig of the 19th ult. SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 4, 1862 -By express from Monterey we are in receipt of the following in-

all directions.

The victors took possession of Puebla, where they still await the arrival of reinforcements, and then advance on the City of Mexico, distance

ninety miles.

A French force (6.000) landed and took nos session of Tampico. It is supposed that port will be open to the commerce of the world, but trade will not be permitted to extend beyond the limits

y attack the town.

The news created quite a panic in Matamoras,

and it was not until the facts of the case were ascertained and made public that confidence was restored. The foregoing explains many of Cotton has fallen 26 cents in Mattamoras.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27, 1862. Finegas of the 2d Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St Charles Hotel for shouting: "To hell with Gen. Butler— three cheers for Jefferson Davis!" The steamer J. M. Brown was attacked by

guerrillas on the morning of the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfonca, after a load of bricks and wood. The bushwhackers are said to have been commanded by a Capt. Evans.
One negro was killed and another wounded. Private Hoyt, of the 4th Massachusetts Battery, was also wounded. A detachment of soldiers belonging to Company F, 31st Massachusetts, who was on board, opened on the guerrillas and and put them to flight.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3, 1868. Trade is exceedingly quiet. The ship Gleaner has cleared for Boston, carrying 13,000 hides, 14,000 sacks of copper ore, 630 bales of wool, and 60 pipes of Califor ma wine.

President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, was published here in the evening water, but in about half an hour they kept trees," and the lieutenant, doubtless in dreams, paners to-day, and although it was fully expected, it produces a most profound sensation.

One hundred guns are being fired, &c. Jan. 5 .- Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from

From Texas.

OFFICIAL REPORT of GEN. BLUNT, HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,

Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 28, 1862. Major Gen. Curtis: General-The Stars and Stripes now wave in triumph over Van Buren. On learning that Hindman had been reinforced, and contemplated making another attempt to force his way to Missouri, I determined to make the attack

At 10 e'clock my advance came upon two remaning hawser is now cut so that the boats At 10 e'clock my advance came upon and remaining hawser is now cut so that the coats regiments of rebel cavalry at Dripping Springs, shall not get entangled; the hawser becomes eight miles north of the river. Dashing upon them with three thousand cavalry and four Island; the rope clogs the wheel, and the mountain howitzers, a brisk running fight took. Rhode Island, a large war steamer, is bettered. place, which was kept up into the town, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, forty wagons, with six mule teams, all seems doomed to destruction; the launch tion, forty wagons, with six mule teams, all seems doomed to destruction; the launch

prisoners and a large amount of ammunition.

Four steamers and a ferry boat were also Comfort of the Sick and Wounded.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Depart-ment.

The latter, in attempting to cross Monitor will stave in the wooden walls of the Monitor will stave in the wooden walls of the Stramer. All feel that they shall go to the bern of officers, was passing over the battle-field bettom. There is a terrible silence so far as those on the Monitor are concerned. As two or three jump out of the boat, the cars are vode halted a few minutes to see if life was expensed. ed overboard and swam ashore.

Three large stearners, heavily laden with crushing; in a second the crew have sprang government supplies, had got up steam, and on the deck of the Monitor. Simultaneously attempted to escape down the river, but were the hawser is cleared from the paddle-wheel pursued by the cavalry five miles and brought and the Rhode Island runs off, without the to by the fire of their carbines, and returned fatal shock, to a safe distance. to the levee.

damage than the destruction of some buildings. My artillery, coming up, soon silenced their of the Monitor were reluctant to trust thembeen killed during the day's operations. The only casualties on our side are five or six men slightly wounded.

My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below this place. If the enemy does not retreat during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops over the river in the morning and offer them battle. Respectfully, Jas. G. Blunt,

this are four large rooms, say 7 by 8 feet, and four smaller ones, 6 by 9 feet, occupied by the officers. She had blower engines put in at Washington, for the purpose of drawing all the air possible though the boles of the turret and Washington, for the purpose of drawing all the air possible though the holes of the turret and the blower-stacks.

With the exception noticed of the closeness of the air, which, indeed, was almost insup authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 of Demand Treasury Notes, in addition to the amount authorized by the act of July, 1862.

Mr. Fessenden (Rep., Me.) moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on sharp fight the Mexicans gave way and fied in all directions. portable, there was nothing to mar the comfort of the first night. The next morning broke beautifully, but with a light breeze that smashed up little waves against the turret, just enough to make small rainbows when the sun was shining on the bows. So the weather continued until Wednesday (Thursday) afternoon, when it became cloudy, and as the sky grew darker it was thought they might have clouds away, and they thought there would be agreeable weather all the way down; but later in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, it com menced to blow.

At 6 o'clock they stood S. S. W. from Hat

held by the invaders.

A French frigate, with colors flying was recently seen by some Mexicans, passing through the Union fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and supposing that all the vessels belonged to the same nationality, they made post-haste to Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a miles to the Northeast. When they saw the Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a miles to the Northeast. When they saw the Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a miles to the Northeast. When they saw the Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a miles to the Northeast. When they saw the miles to the Northeast. When they saw the miles to the Northeast and select the Cape, the wind fresheathy of the South turns the "cold shoulder" upon the Yankee invaders, and seldom approximates acquaintance and friendship nearer than "the retort courteous." Indeed, our bravest and best, if not best looking, soldiers, in view of miles to the Northeast. When they saw the miles to the Northeast. When they saw the miles to the Northeast and selfom approximates acquaintance and friendship nearer than "the retort courteous." Indeed, our bravest with the "chivalry" of the South turns the "cold shoulder" upon the Yankee invaders, and seldom approximates acquaintance and friendship nearer than "the retort courteous." Indeed, our bravest than "the retort courteous." Indeed, our bravest with the "chivalry" of the South turns the "cold shoulder" upon the Yankee invaders, and seldom approximates acquaintance and friendship nearer than "the retort courteous." Indeed, our bravest than "the Passaic thus in her stern, she having been ten miles ahead at the start, all on board the Monitor could not but feel a pride that she (the "is the only mistress which true genius should itor could not but feel a pride that she (the Monitor) was the first there, as everywhere else-that she was the first iron-clad that had rounded Cape Hatteras, as she had led in naat that the storm would not overtake them. and therefore it was not necessary to run towards Hatteras Inlet.

The breeze was blowing pretty freshly, and ncreasing in violence, but there were indications in the west of its clearing off until about 8 o'clock, when, in the space of a few minutes, a storm of wind and rain gathered in the 8 o'clock, when, in the space of a few minutes, a storm of wind and rain gathered in the south-west, the wrath of the waves augmenting, with a sea so rough that it began to dash against the tower, throwing up fountains that worthy and gallant general, F. K. Steele, is about eaped 80 or 40 feet in air, washing all over the turret. The fury of the storm kept on, every wave dashing over the whole vessel from

than before. The vessel began to leak—they hardly knew where it came in—but it was very serious around the forecastle and anchor. The vessel began to leak—they hardly knew where it came in—but it was very serious around the forecastle and anchor. er and faster the water came in. It was gain-ing on the pumps. By 10½ o'clock the water was reported gaining rapidly. A few minutes later, and the report was that it would soon be

Valley of the Mississippi; and all these men valuated long and loud their loyalty to the Government.

The bark by the steamer Iberville. All was quiet at Galveston when the Island City sailed."

The steamer Marion, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

The steamer Marion from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

The steamer Iberville. All was quiet for your private consideration. You may believe for your private consideration. You may

But none of them like the senator from Important from the Southwest, and were answered by the Rhode Island. This was at 11 o'clock, when it had been decided as impessible to save the vessel, and attention was turned towards saving their own lives .-

got out a launch and manned her, and riding the sentinel, at the same time laying a heavy on the crests and sinking in the hollows of hand upon the gentlemanly looking citizen before waves, she made toward the Monitor. At this him, whom he no doubt took for a rebel spy. upon him. Leaving my transportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove at 8 o'clock in the morning upon the place, so that objects could be distinguished.

The proximity is dangerous to all, for two or three lurches and the sharp prow of the Monitor will stave in the wooden walls of the seen to flash in the air; the launch is heard crushing; in a second the crew have sprang on the deck of the Monitor. Simultaneously the hawser is cleared from the readdle wheel

While the vessels lay alongside, several of The enemy then brought their artillery to the opposite bank of the river, and commenced shelling the town for the purpose of driving out my cavalry, but resulting in no other other were washed into the sea. The crew of the launch now sprang back into her, but those Quite a number of the enemy have selves to make the attempt, as several were during the day's operations. The washed off the deck by the great seas swash ing over. They clung, therefore, to the top of the turret, fearing they might share the fate they had witnessed overtaking others, preferring their chance to live a little longer, although there was the moral certainty that they could

not remain and live long. Finally the launch was filled, having taken on probably some fifteen from the Monitor. All that were on deck at the time got in, and the launch was ordered off. Some stuffed the crushed side

to save the men of the Monitor. One boat which left the Rhode Island to save the Monitor's men, has not been heard from
The Monitor sunk off Cape Hatteras in 45 fa

stantly breaking over them, and they were afraid of being washed away.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The following incidents of the war are elipped from the letters of correspondents:

SPARKING OUTSIDE OF THE LINES IN DIXIE.

Yet "shoulder straps," especially when backed

by a little persoverance and a good address, have always been potent in subduing the obduracy and prejudice of the female heart. Hence, there are exceptions to the rule above mentioned. Per exemplia gratia. Lieut Bailey, of the Ninth Il-linois cavalry, has been "courting" a fair "secesh" damsel, living upon a plantation three miles be-yond our picket lines. How, where, or how of-ten the smitten lieutenant got the "permits" is as great mystery to me, as how and of whom these to lead to the altar a handsome and wealthy "Dixie lady," living within the lines, it is possi ble that the lieutenant found favor with the comevery wave dashing over the whole vessel from stem to stern, and entering at every crevice intended for the admission of air. The vessel was thumped about in a manner indescribable.

The rain lasted from a quarter to half an he brought "bis knittin"," with the evident intent

It was about 9 o'clock, and the pumps were night, about midnight, when the moon shone about even pace with each other. The gale felt kisses softer still, a band of unscrupulous had increased to a hurricane; the Monitor guerillas, who worship at the shrine of Mars reeling and shudering from end to end. Fast- and despise Venus, stole in upon him, dragged

The New Orleans Delta of the 28th ult, says:
"The bark Island City arrived yesterday from Galveston, and anchored below the city, bring ing 75 passengers from Texas, among whom are many females, all in a destitute condition. They with the guerillas be upon thee, Bailey!" And When it was reported that the Monitor if she had done so, it was lost labor. A fair

A GENERAL CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP. The same correspondent tells the following at

the expense of General Steele: A short time since General Steele issued an One of the hawsers connecting the Monitor with the Rhode Island had parted between 8 and 9 o'clock. When the Rhode Island answered, a voice on the Monitor cried out through a trumpet that they were in a sinking condition. Those appealed to on the Rhode Island went to work with the utmost speed to sendboats to the rescue.

It was a most daring undertaking, but they got and an anneed her, and riding the sentinel, at the same time laying a heavy camps order confining soldiers more closely to camp, and problibiting all 'sky-larking' after ten o'clock. A few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a trumpet that they were in a sinking a trumpet that they were in a sinking and problibiting all 'sky-larking' after ten o'clock. A few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a trumpet that they were in a sinking and problibiting all 'sky-larking' after ten o'clock. A few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through and problibiting all 'sky-larking' after ten o'clock. A few evenings since, as report goes, the General through and problibiting all 'sky-larking' after ten o'clock. A few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a few evenings since, as report goes, the General through a

"I am General Steele," said the commander, falling back on his dignity, and reserving to the last extremity the astounding announcement, before which he expected the sentinel to quail and subside.

"I don't know that, and I don't care a d-n if you are," promptly replied the soldier, stubborn and unabashed; "my orders are imperative, not discretionary; if you are General Steele, you've got a pass; and if you haven't, you must go to the provost marshal!" Through the interposition of a shoulder-strapped friend, it is said, the general was finally permitted to go on his way rejoicing.
SINGULAR FIDELITY OF A DOG ON THE BATTLE-

FIELD. lar that Mr. Covode examined some papers upon the body, and found it to be that of Sergeant W.

H. Brown, Co C, Ninety first Pennsylvania. The dog was shivering in the cold, but refused to leave her master's body, and as the coat was thrown over his face again, he seemed very un-easy, and tried to get under it to the man's face. He had, it seems, followed the regiment into battle, and stuck to his master, and when he fell remained with him, refusing to leave him or to cat anything. As the party returned an ambulance was carrying the corpse to a little grove of trees for interment, and the little dog following, the only mourner at the funeral, as the heros comrades had been called to some other point.

A Revolutionary Reminiscence,

From some sketches of Valley Forge, we take the following account of the army in its winter quarters :-

of March, thus giving time to amend it and make it practical.

Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Del.) moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Sessenden (Rep., Me.) hoped not, argued that from the immenses number of contracts, it would be almost impossible to carry out the bill, except at a sessible to make a sessible and the markes of which are still visible and one more of the make a sessible are by the sea, although nearly the wall began to build sheld the make of any other vessel. Everything seemed auspicious for a pleasant trip, and a significant the make the base is saved.

The whaleboat as a set of. The whaleboat as a set of. The whaleboat as a set of. The whaleboat as a set of the make of the marks of which are still visible in one or wears. The mane is died of the road toward the river, half-way and the resuming boat was sent. Commanded by the sea, although nearly that the set of the whaleboat as a set of. The whaleboat as a set of. The whaleboat as a set of the marks of which are still visible in one or wears of the mark and the river, half-way and the river, half-way and the river, half-way and the river, half-way and the resuming

100 were to be seen here and there in their store rooms for roots and grain. nakedness, huddling around fires to keep from freezing. Others were sick from exposure, and sadly presaging their fate. "Happily the trees were felled. To bring

desperation, others burned their grain. About this time the whole army passed a week with-Congress, Washington said, 'From my soul I power to relieve nor prevent,' "Mrs. Washington joined her husband in

but did all in her power to mitigate the sufferings of the soldiers.'

Punch's Charge to the Jury. The subjoined "charge" was cut from an old file of the Laucaster Intelligencer, into which it was copied from the London Punch about

fifteen years ago:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: You are sworn in all cases to decided according to the evidence; at the same time, if you have any doubt you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce the guilt or innocence of a gentleman accused of felony. You
will certainly doubt whether any gentleman
would commit such offence; accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will perhaps acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as creditable as the witnesses; if, therefore, your eyesight convince you that the prisoner is a well-dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable chine shop of Messrs. Nicholas and Langwor-person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes thy is fully occupied in building the printing imputed to him. In like manner, when you see a shabby looking fellow in the dock, charged, for example, with sheep stealing, the declaration you-lirst, whether or not that a ragamuffin, and, secondly, how rests with you-first,

far it is probably that a man of that description would steal sheep.

Of course, as has been said before, you will always be guided by the evidence; but whether the evidence is trustworthy or not, is a matter N. M. 86

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individual is

or disbelieve, will depend upon the constitution of your minds. If your minds are so constituted that you desire to find him not guilty why then very likely you will disbelieve it. You are to free your minds from all prejudice, if you can, and in that case your judgement will be unbiased; but, if you cannot you will return a verdict accordingly. It is not, strictly speaking, for you to consider what will be the effect of your verdict; but, if such a consideration should occur to you, and you cannot help attending to it, the verdict will be influenced by it to a certain extent. You are probably aware that when you retire you will be locked up until you contrive to agree. You may arrive at unanimity by fair discussion, or by some of you starving out the others, or by tossing up; but your conclusion, by whichever of the processes arrived at, will be more or less in accordance with your onths. Your verdict may be right, it is to be hoped it will. At all events, gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or other, unless it should so happen that you should separate without coming to any."

The Largest Barn in the Country. The Shakers are famous for their greabarns, and the largest one that they have is a Lebanon, in New York. It was recently erected at the cost of about \$15,000, and is thus described by a correspondent of the New

York Tribune : "It is 196 feet long, 50 feet wide, five stories high; the walls of good flat, quarried stone. five feet thick at the foundation, carefully laid in lime mortar, cement pointed outside, and plastered inside, roofed with tarred paper, cement, and gravel. It also has three wings, wooden building, which form four sheds about 100 feet long upon the east and west sides of two cattle yards, on the south side of the main building, with lofts for straw and grain

connected with the barn. "The lower story of the barn is a manure cellar, and the west end is level with the ground, so that carts can be driven in and out with ease. Thd next story is the cow stable which is on the level with the yard, the cows standing with their heads towards the centre, with a passage between, supplied with water pipes and cocks. In this passage, roots, cut feed, or water, can be given in iron feed boxes, which swing on a pivot into the passage. Behind the cows, the floor drops a couple of inches, a space of three feet, and back of that

rises again. The depression is to hold the manure. On the side behind are iron rails, upon which cars run into the west end, and over a space about twenty feet wide, and discharge their loads, the rails and turn table being so constructed that the manure is well distributed with but little labor. The idea is entertained of making the whele cellar into a liquid manure vat, which could be distributed by its own gravity upon the lower part of the farm, or sent higher up by the water power that drives the mill not far distant.

The cows are all fastened in their stalls at each milking, in summer, and all at one move-

more available roofing than slabs.

"Out of 11,000 men who arrived here, There are openings from this floor into the straw lofts over the shees, and also to the

Wheat in the United States.

The report of the Superintennent of the Centhe logs to their places men harnessed them- sus presents some interesting statistics as to selves to them like beasts of burden. Hut the growth of the great food staple, wheat, in after hut rose till there were over a thousand, all in sight of Washington's tent. These huts total quantity of wheat grown in all the States were ranged in parallel rows, with spaces be-tween, like the streets of a town. Those of against 171,183,391 bushels in 1859—being an the same State were together. The huts of the officers were in the rear of the soldiers, one to each of the superior officers. The introchments were outside of the whole. In these huts was pleased a half of the superior of these huts was placed a bed of straw on the ground, and these 'Sons of Liberty,' as Col.

Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and New York Barre called them in the English Parliament, |-fall considerably below the average, owing, crept in to suffer, and starve, and die. The farmers around were many of them Tories, census, to the destructive agency of the wheat A correspondent writing from Helena, Ark, relates the following:

As a general rule, the "beauty" sympathizes with the "chivalry" of the South turns the "cold shoulder" upon the Yankee invaders, and seldom under a resolution from Congress, ordered losses from this cause. The increased productions of the superintendent of the farmers around were many of them Tories, whom large offers to pay, and threats, were alike powerless to move. Washington, acting the farmers to subject themselves to repeated under a resolution from Congress, ordered losses from this cause. The increased productions of the superintendent of the farmers around were many of them Tories, whom large offers to pay, and threats, were alike powerless to move. Washington, acting the farmers to subject themselves to repeated under a resolution from Congress, ordered tion of wheat in the country at large is, therefore due to its extended cultivation Northwestern States, where the yield has been under penalty of its being seized as straw. prodigious, and has defied the means of trans-But they refused; and while some fought with portation to bring it to market. In Illinois, for instance, the crop has increased in ten years from 9,41s,578 bushels, in 1849, to 24,out a pound of meat in the camp. They had 159,500 bushels in 1859; and in Wisconsin but one commissary to purchase provisions in the camp, and he reported 'not a hoof to slaughter, and not more than twenty five barrels of flour.' In communicating this fact to ns in from 4,286,131, in 1849, to 15,812,625 bush-154 per cent. The superintendent believes pity those miseries, which it is neither in my that the older grain growing States will show a more favorable rate of increase in the next decade, from the fact that the bar upon its gen-February, and not only shared his privations, eral cultivation-the midge-is diminishing where it was formerly the most destructive, and wheat growing will, in consequence, be resumed in many localities where it had been almost abandoned for a time.

Canada promises to be an enterprising competitor of the United States for this essential article of food in the markets of the world. From some tables which we have seen, we learn that its production of wheat for 1849, was 12,620,425 bushels against 24,682,550 bushels in 1859-being an increase of nearly one hundred per cent., while that of the population uction of wheat not quite seventy per cent.

Rhode Island Items.

Business is lively at Hope Valley. The ma-Aldrich Mill, at Hope Valley, is running on blankets for soldiers, and turns out about one

We understand that Messrs, O. M. Still & Co., have hired a mill in North Kingstown, which will enable them to turn out a much larger quantity than heretofore. The wool is